

REMARKS

In the final rejection it is noted that the word "bypass" has been defined to include a shunt and then it suggests that "shunt" means to turn off.

However, the definition of "shunt" in the document in the office action is not "to turn off," but "to turn off to one side; shift [was ----- ed aside]." Plainly, the sense of the definition of "shunt" was not to turn something off, but to turn off to one side, as shunted aside or switched as a train to go around another item. There is no sense in the cited reference of anything being shunted aside or to turn off to the side. All that happens is the element is turned off. It cannot be bypassed, but, instead, it must be turned back on.

The reference to claim 8, suggesting that "bypassed" and "shunting" are related is noted, but claim 8 would make no sense if the claim was understood to mean a device selectively turning off said keypad entries to said second processor. Therefore, there is no basis for any definition of "bypass" which means "turning off."

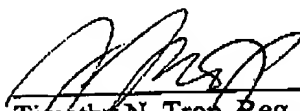
Clearly, in the cited reference, if the application processor is shut off nothing is going to happen and the device is totally shut down. There is no bypassing of anything.

With respect to claim 11, the additional comments suggest that Koenck does teach establishing communications between an input/output device in a first processor and, in response to the detection of an event, be it the shutting down of the application processor 48, providing communications to the second processor. Cited in support are column 20, lines 53-64, which merely talk about shutting down, columns 26 and 27, which merely talk about shutting down, and column 27, lines 5-18, that talks about reestablishing the application processor. In other words, there is no way to bypass the application processor. If it is shut down it is inoperative and if it is needed it is simply turned back on.

Therefore, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Timothy N. Trop, Reg. No. 28,994
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
8554 Katy Freeway, Ste. 100
Houston, TX 77024
713/468-8880 [Phone]
713/468-8883 [Fax]

Attorneys for Intel Corporation